

Amusements To-Night.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.—Les Huguonots.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The "Borcher."
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"The Roman Rye."
CHERRY LANE.—Lecture.
DAILY THEATRE.—"The Squire."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Othello."
GERMAN THEATRE.—"Light Cavalry."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"No Throughfare."
HAYES'S 14TH STREET THEATRE.—"My Part."
HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE.—"Rip Van Winkle."
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Art Exhibition.
NIGHTS GARDEN.—"The Pearl of Savoy."
SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.—San Francisco Minstrels.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—"Ninotchka."
THEATRE COMIQUE.—"Mordred Lyons."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"14 Days."
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"The Parvenu."

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS.—3d Page.—5th and 6th columns.
ANNOUNCEMENTS.—7th Page.—5th column.
ARTISTS RESORTS.—7th Page.—5th and 6th columns.
BOARDING HOUSES.—7th Page.—5th and 6th columns.
BOATING AND BOATS.—7th Page.—6th column.
BUSINESS CHANCES.—7th Page.—6th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES.—4th Page.—1st column.
CORPORATION NOTICES.—7th Page.—6th column.
COURTSHIP NOTICES.—7th Page.—6th column.
DANCING ACADEMIES.—3d Page.—5th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES.—7th Page.—6th column.
DUET SONGS.—3d Page.—5th column.
DRESS MAKING.—6th Page.—2d column.
DUET SONGS.—3d Page.—5th column.
FINANCIAL.—7th Page.—6th column.
HOTELS.—7th Page.—6th column.
ICE CREAM.—3d Page.—5th column.
INSTRUCTIONS.—3d Page.—1st and 2d columns.
LECTURES AND MEETINGS.—3d Page.—6th column.
MINING.—6th Page.—3d column.
LOST AND FOUND.—3d Page.—5th column.
MARRIAGES.—3d Page.—5th column.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—5th Page.—6th column.
MEDICAL.—6th Page.—2d column.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—3d Page.—5th column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS.—6th Page.—1st and 2d columns.
OCEAN STEAMERS.—5th Page.—6th column.
POLITICAL NOTICES.—5th Page.—6th column.
REAL ESTATE.—3d Page.—5th column.
SITATIONS.—6th Page.—3d column.
STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS.—3d Page.—4th and 5th columns.
SPECIAL NOTICES.—5th Page.—6th column.
TEACHERS.—3d Page.—2d column.

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.
Buy always.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States.
DAILY TRIBUNE, 1 year, \$12.00.
SUNDAY TRIBUNE, 1 year, \$1.00.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 1 year, \$1.00.
RENEWAL.—By mail, in advance.
Remit by P. O. Order or in registered letter.
Address: THE TRIBUNE, New-York.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON—No. 1,322 P-st.
LONDON—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand.
PARIS—No. 9 Rue de la Harpe.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1889.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Parnell has secured a writ of ejectment against three tenants on his Avondale estate for non-payment of rent. A theatre in Barcelona has been burned. Seven anarchists have been arrested in Lyons. A sensation has been caused in Italy by the election to Parliament of a violent Radical recently released from prison. Constantinople is excited over the approaching departure of Lord Dufferin for Cairo.
DOMESTIC.—The condition of ex-Governor Hendricks is regarded as extremely critical.
JUDGE ENDICOTT, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, has resigned. Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, announces that he has decided to resign his charge.
MYERS & MARCUS, drygoods merchants, of Augusta, Ga., have failed with liabilities of \$200,000. A freight-train broke through a bridge near Port Jervis, N. Y., and thirteen cars went into the Delaware and Hudson Canal.
A slight advance in harbor prices for coal in November is announced. The October report of operations in the Bradford oil region shows a marked decline. The trial in one of the Star Route bribery cases began yesterday.
CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The wife of Dr. Edward C. Seguin, of No. 41 West Twentieth-st., yesterday shot her three small children and then killed herself. She is believed to have been insane.
One of the men injured at the Park Theatre fire died. Mr. Abbey arranged that Mrs. Langtry should appear at Wallack's Theatre on Monday.
The Rev. Dr. Scudder's action in resigning was approved by a council in Brooklyn.
The convention of the Church Temperance Society was continued at Chickering Hall.
Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 87.06 cents.
Stocks were dull, but opened higher and advanced; later they declined and closed irregularly weak.
THE WEATHER.—FIREBURN local observations indicate clearing and slightly warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 61°; lowest, 52°; average, 57°.

If Mr. Parnell is responsible for the writs of ejectment that have been obtained against his three tenants who are behind in their rent, the sooner he retires to his estate of Avondale to manage it personally the quieter time he will have. Political life will not be pleasant for him. His enemies would not ask for a better proof of hypocrisy, and even his friends would have to admit the charge of inconsistency. But probably some enemy hath done this—an agent acting without orders, perhaps.
The causes for thankfulness connected with the destruction of the Park Theatre increase with reflection. Some idea of what the loss of life probably would have been if the fire had broken out when the place was full of people may be gained by considering what actually did occur. There were possibly fifteen persons in the building when the flames were discovered, and two of them are dead. One man received fatal injuries in jumping from a window, and the other was burned alive. Apparently the numerous exits were not enough to save even fifteen people. It is urged that, if all the employees had been in their places when the lace curtains swung into the gas jet, the fire might have been checked. The fearful rapidity with which the flames filled the auditorium is sufficient reply to that statement.

The Italian authorities have no need to be so terribly hurt about the election of Signor Coccipelli. We suspect it is not so much because he is a Radical. Moreover the Government has itself to thank for making him popular. Signor Coccipelli was arrested for political libel some time ago and the authorities were foolish enough to keep him locked up for a long time without a trial. Naturally he became a martyr in the eyes of the people and they have sent him to the Chamber of Deputies. Likely enough he is a demagogue, but this result serves the Government right. They declare that the election of a circus rider is a disgrace to parliamentary institutions. Parliamentary institutions can survive this if free institutions can stand before an accused man in prison without a trial.

The tragedy that has blighted the life and home of Dr. E. C. Seguin is too heart-breaking to permit of much comment. However, it is perhaps proper to emphasize the fact that no blame or responsibility can be attached to the poor woman who destroyed herself and her

three children. Clearly she was insane. For some time Mrs. Seguin has been despondent, and her friends have felt the necessity of watching her closely; although there seemed to be no call for personal restraint. It was the anxiety of her brother that led to the discovery of the dreadful truth. Dr. Amidon called at Dr. Seguin's house to inquire about his sister, and learning that she was not to be found, began to search for her. A maid-servant said that the door of the spare room on the top floor was locked on the inside. The troubled brother broke it down and found Mrs. Seguin and her three children dead. She had shot herself and them. The entire community, friends and strangers alike, will be united in deep sorrow for Dr. Seguin; but his is a grief that cannot be assuaged by human sympathy.

There seems to be a fair chance of electing the Citizens' ticket. Much hard and effective work is doing in its behalf which ought to tell next week. But there is a growing belief in some quarters that the Republican machine leaders, who wanted to nominate a "straight" ticket themselves, are giving a hearty support only to "Johnny" O'Brien, who is a fit exponent of their management. Their apparent object is to show the strength of the machine, so that on setting day, which will come soon after November 7, they can retain their grip on the Republican party in this city. The plan is said to be to trade off their votes for every candidate on the ticket except O'Brien, and to make him County Clerk. It is painful that this scheme is one very likely to commend itself to the machine men. But the election returns will indicate the state of the case, and if it appears that such bargaining and trickery have been going on, these unscrupulous leaders may find that they have overreached themselves. This is a bad year for trifling with the people.

Mr. William Walter Phelps, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Vth District of New-Jersey, has written a letter about the civil service which will commend itself to all believers in practical reform in this direction. Mr. Phelps condemns emphatically the practice of political assessments on Government employes, by means of which large sums of money are extorted from them to be expended by irresponsible committees, nobody knows how. He points out the necessity of adequate legislation to break down and destroy such combinations against the interests of the people. But Mr. Phelps does not stop there. He shows that legislation will not accomplish everything, and that if the laws against civil service corruption are to be effective they must be supplemented by the active and watchful supervision of a jealous and determined public opinion. Then it would be dangerous for either President or Congressman to attempt to manipulate the civil service for partisan ends. These last considerations are too often forgotten by over-zealous civil service reformers. They seem to think that stringent legislation is all that is needed. Mr. Phelps's letter cannot fail to strengthen the estimation in which his fellow citizens hold him, and to assure them, if such assurance is necessary, that he will prove an efficient public servant.

BOURBON PERFIDY.
All reports from South Carolina have the same purport. The Bourbons are carrying the State in the usual way by suppressing the voice of the majority. They seem to be even more shameless than usual in their proceedings this year. Their newspapers make no disguise of the party's policy. They call openly upon the red-shirted chivalry to go to anti-Bourbon meetings, demand a division of time, and precipitate a row if necessary to break up the gathering. Even Wade Hampton is less guarded than heretofore. His previous custom has been to secretly instigate bulldozing, and publicly lay his hand upon his heart and protest that he knows such political methods are very bad and very disgraceful, and that therefore forward all his influence will be used to secure fair and honorable elections. Now he goes openly to conferences of bulldozing leaders and joins them in urging energetic measures to enable the Bourbons to retain control of the State. We suppose he calls this "down-reaching for the Union," and will say of adverse criticism that it causes him to be "perplexed and almost discouraged."

The leading Bourbon principle is now as it ever has been, that the negro has no right to vote unless he will vote the Democratic ticket. The whole force of the "superior intelligence" of South Carolina has been devoted for several years to one effort after another for the enforcement of this principle. They supposed they had found a peaceful solution in the new registration law, but the negroes were so desirous of exercising their right of suffrage that a dangerously large number of them succeeded in registering in spite of the many adroit obstacles thrown in their way. It is evident that the negro will persist in voting unless he is either driven from the polls or shot. The old familiar attempt is being made now to scare him away, and it may succeed. The red-shirts are numerous and noisy, and if they shoot several negroes a day during the last week of the campaign the bulk of the race may be convinced that it will be safer for them not to try to vote next Tuesday. If, however, they are not frightened into staying away from the polls and actually get their votes into the ballot-boxes, the Bourbons know what to do. The old tissue ballots can be tried over again, and the old business of false counting can be resumed. The only drawback about this system of counting is, to use the words of the leading Bourbon organ of the State, that it subjects the best citizens of the State to the risk of being sent to the Albany Penitentiary; but after all, this risk is very small so long as the public sentiment of South Carolina compels all juries to treat frauds upon the ballot-box as deeds of exalted patriotism.

There is something pitiable in this annual exhibition in South Carolina. Here is a State a majority of whose white people band together to carry its elections by fraud. There is no disguise about it. The men who commit the frauds are hailed as the saviors of the commonwealth, and no jury can be impelled which will dare to bring in a verdict against them. There is apparently no such thing as a public conscience alive in the State. It is urged in defense of the frauds that they are necessary to protect the State from negro domination, but the men who make that excuse know that it is no justification for their crimes. If all the negroes in the State were permitted to vote, the result would not be a negro domination in the old sense of the term. The negroes are vastly better fitted to have a voice in the government than they were ten or fifteen years ago. In spite of all the Bourbon efforts to prevent their advancement—and their efforts have been as persistent as they have been infamous—many of the negroes have succeeded in acquiring property and in having themselves and their children partially educated. They have shown thrift and sobriety

and have earned an additional right to a voice in the direction of their own affairs. The Bourbons refuse to recognize this progress, or to admit that any progress would entitle the negroes to be treated like white men. They are deprived of their rights not because they are ignorant, but because they are "niggers."

THE BETRAYAL OF THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

THE TRIBUNE has for several weeks been seeking information from the persons best qualified to furnish it concerning the present purposes and aims of the organization known as the County Democracy. We have called repeatedly upon those who were conspicuous in the movement in which that body originated, and have offered our columns to anyone connected with it who has the necessary information and is willing to communicate it to the public. There has been no response. The purpose with which the County Democracy was originally organized two years ago was well understood. There was no doubt in the mind of anyone inside or outside of it as to its object. It was announced in the call for consultation of those who gave the enterprise its first start; it was set forth in every communication made to the public, openly avowed in the utterances of every one of its leaders, dwelt upon at length in the columns of its newspaper organs, elaborated in endless preambles and resolutions, reiterated by its orators, and made the sole and essential feature of its public demonstrations. If the object of the organization was not to make war upon Tammany Hall and its methods, upon John Kelly and the one-man rule, war to the knife, relentless, uncompromising, then it was conceived in hypocrisy and brought forth in brazen dishonesty; its inventors were political confidence men; its promoters cheats and impostors; its preambles and resolutions elaborate falsehoods; the whole scheme a gigantic political swindle. It had no reason for being.

No doubt thousands of honest Democrats in this city who sincerely desired the reform of the party and the purification of municipal politics went into the new organization believing that the men engaged in it, who directed and controlled it, were in earnest and "meant business." They believed the orators who dilated with such eloquence upon the corruption and tyranny and treachery of Tammany Hall, and who said there could be no reform until Tammany Hall was obliterated as a political force. They believed that this was the real purpose of the organization. They took the word of the leaders in it, who were loudly advertised as "the best men in the party." We are on the eve of the second election since the formation of the new party of reform. Will any of these honest Democrats tell us now that the County Democracy has actually any such purpose as that for which it was pretended to be organized? It pretended to set out to reform the party by putting an end to the influence and power of Tammany Hall. At the last election it sat at table with Tammany and raffled for the spoils of municipal patronage; in this campaign it strikes hands with the organization it has denounced as corrupt, tyrannical and treacherous, and compromises with it upon a committee's award of plunder. Tammany Hall is no better now than when these gentlemen organized in the interests of political morality to put it down. No one in it or of it has repented or apologized. It has not changed one whit, unless it be for the worse in being more arrogant and tyrannical. If it was desirable two years ago to put an end to it, it is much more so now. But instead of laboring to that end, "the best men in the party" have taken a course calculated to prolong its existence and increase its power. And they ask the honest Democrats who followed them into the County Democracy to back them up in it.

In this state of affairs it seems to us that those Democrats who honestly engaged in the Anti-Tammany movement which gave birth to the County Democracy cannot long hesitate as to their duty. Their leaders have deserted them and have surrendered the organization from which so much was expected to the enemy it was enlisted to fight. They have stipulated to deliver the garrison with the fort. It is for the rank and file of the County Democracy to say whether their consent shall be given to this most treacherous and shameful surrender of a worthy cause by unworthy leaders. They have it in their power to vindicate their own sincerity and save the movement in which they were engaged from everlasting disgrace. They have an opportunity to rebuke the leaders who have betrayed them. Will they do it?

MORAL OF A THEATRE FIRE.

The destruction of the Park Theatre is a most untoward event in the dramatic world. The English actress whose first appearance before the American public was exciting the liveliest feelings of curiosity, and in certain circles even intense interest, has met with a startling disappointment. She will have the sympathy of the public and of the dramatic profession, and it will be a matter of general regret that her career on the American stage should have opened so inauspiciously. In that feeling of sympathy and regret Mr. Abbey will not be forgotten. He is an energetic and popular theatrical manager, who has done much to render the local stage interesting, if not to elevate it in tone, and his heavy pecuniary losses at a time when he is making exceptional efforts to entertain the public will be regretted on every side.

But will the burning of this theatre be anything more than an untoward event? Will it also serve as a warning to theatre builders, dramatic managers and the public. Here was a playhouse which in less than a quarter of an hour became an unmanageable bonfire. It was well supplied with fire extinguishing appliances; there were workmen in readiness to use them; there were automatic fire-alarm boxes on the stage; and there was no lack of promptness and efficiency on the part of the firemen. Yet the building was doomed from the moment the first tongue of flame was seen by the startled workmen. In an incredibly short time the flames ran up the proscenium arch, mounted to the flies, burst through the roof and revelled in stage and auditorium, galleries and lobbies, cockpit and cellar. There was dry tinder everywhere and everything seemed made to burn. It was scarcely more than a single lurid flash. There was combustible material above and below and the ventilator was the open flue of a roaring furnace. Long before an audience could have escaped in safety, the roof and galleries were tumbling and the flames were utterly beyond control. Is there no warning in this speedy conquest? Assuredly there is, and an ominous one at that. Will that warning be heeded? We fear not. The burning of the theatre will make a little talk for a few days, especially as so many people of wealth and fashion will have momentary leisure to reach the street, if the flames had appeared on the scene after 8 o'clock. Possibly the theatres will have a few empty rows for a month to come. It may be that all the payhouses in the town will be inspected for the twentieth time. But sooner or later the talk will come to

an end. The whole matter will pass out of remembrance and not be recalled—until some other theatre, either empty or filled with playgoers, bursts into flame at a single flash.

One has only to look back a few years to find grounds for scepticism respecting radical reform in theatre-building. Late in 1872 Niblo's Garden was burned to the ground in the course of a single hour. On January 1, 1873, the Fifth Avenue Theatre was destroyed almost as rapidly. A matinee performance had barely closed and the scene-shifters and painters were still at work when flames were discovered in several places at once. So rapid was the progress of the fire that the workmen were forced to make their escape by the roof. The whole theatre seemed to burst into flame within a few minutes, and the firemen could do nothing but protect the adjoining property. The destruction of these two theatres ought to have made some impression on the minds of theatre architects and practical managers. But that was not the fact. In May, 1873, ground was broken for a new theatre modelled in all essential respects after those which had been burned a few months before. It was the Park Theatre. The warning was not heeded nine years ago. It is not likely to be heeded now.

Yet if any building in the world should be made fire-proof, it is a theatre. If any building should be constructed with special reference to slow rather than rapid combustion, it is a theatre. For it is not enough that stairways should be straightened, lobbies widened, exits multiplied, and precautions taken for extinguishing fires and staying panics. In these respects some of our city theatres—Booth's and the Grand Opera House especially—are admirably adapted for the safety of an audience. A theatre should be made as nearly fire-proof as possible, or in any event brick, concrete and iron should be used wherever they can be made to serve the purpose of wood; and everything that can be done to separate the stage from the auditorium and to place inflammable tinder-boxes like the scene lofts and carpenters' and painters' rooms where they will be least dangerous should be done. In Wallack's Theatre the auditorium and the stage are distinct buildings. This is a very great reform in theatre architecture, and in other respects this is the safest theatre in New-York. But the public will not be permanently reassured until theatres are made fire-proof.

MAUDLIN SCIENCE.

It would seem as if the ghost of Guitau never would be laid, if we are to judge by the numerous scientific and quasi-scientific productions that have appeared in the various medical journals since the death of this disgusting criminal. Popular little books have been even written, one individual of a facetious turn of mind having treated the subject from a half humorous point of view. The last and most refreshing incident is the attack upon the Attorney-General by the man who was prominent in efforts to have the assassin respited. The outside public and the temperate members of the medical profession must be amused by this display of maudlin sentiment and buffoonery. None of the predictions of those who would have Guitau insane and irresponsible have been fulfilled, and even the famous "rhombiccephalic" head was not found by the crowd of medical men who met after the hanging in the little dark chapel over the jail.

The microscopical examination has been practically negative, and nothing has been found that might not result from violence and the mode of death, or that has not been met with before in other conditions where insanity was not even suspected. The last theory—that Guitau suffered from a disease known as general paralysis of the insane—is exploded when it is shown that the indications of this disorder found in his brain, if they really existed, were of recent origin, while Guitau's so-called grand delusions had been manifested for years. The efforts of this school of medical sentimentalists recall the lines of Cowper:

The fond attempt to give a deathless lot
To names ignoble, born to be forgot.

It is time to consign the name of Guitau to oblivion, for his case has ceased even to interest the doctors themselves.

A WORD TO MR. JOHN F. SMYTH.

The following dispatch has been forwarded to us by various friends of the State Press, and we know that it was sent, as it purports, from New-York, over the signature given:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28.—Please publish the following in your paper. Our friends should know that THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, Extra No. 84, made up of Tribune editorial intimations to assassinate the Republican State ticket, is issued as a campaign document by the Democratic State Central Committee—one million copies have been printed by THE TRIBUNE and paid for by the Democratic State Committee.

JOHN F. SMYTH,
Chairman Republican State Committee.
New-York, Oct. 28, 1889.

Our opinion of Mr. Chairman John F. Smyth as a politician is pretty well known. But we have never supposed him to be a reckless fool. We shall wait a day or two, therefore, to hear from him before assuming that his name is signed by his authority to the above.

There is no conceivable reason why we should not sell a reprint of THE TRIBUNE editorials to anybody that wanted it. We published them originally because they were true and were what we wanted to say, and we sold them to anybody that would buy. But in point of fact we did not print a million of this sheet, or a half million or a quarter of a million—indeed we did not print as many copies as we did of some other matter that appeared about the same time in THE TRIBUNE, for Mr. John F. Smyth himself—and we sold and delivered them to a member of the Executive Committee of the Independent Republicans. Mr. Smyth will be interested also to know that we treated them as we did him—we required pay in advance. And we hereby give notice that if anybody else wants to buy a reprint of anything we have given in THE TRIBUNE, whether news or comment, in quantities of a million, or even less, we stand ready to supply the demand, on the same terms.

And now, Mr. John F. Smyth, are you or are you not responsible for this foolish lie, spread broadcast over the State, about the million copies and the Democratic Committee, and the intent to assassinate the Republican State ticket? Stand up and answer, or we shall know that you do not dare to!

To the Democratic State Committee: It is rumored in Buffalo that Mr. Cleveland is going to speak at the meeting of his party friends which is to be held in that city Friday evening. Wouldn't you better send out a trusty man to gag him, so that he will be sure not to speak at the meeting? Of course the thought of resorting to such extreme measures with a gentleman so amiable and respectable as Mr. Cleveland is not pleasant. But the gag in this case must seem to be a high political necessity. Just suppose your candidate for Governor should go unopposed to the meeting, and in the course of an address, full of lovely references to Jefferson and centralization, should be interrupted by some heartless fiend in the gallery who should have at him with the question: "Mr. Cleveland, are you or are you not in favor of the free canal amendments?" The effect of such a question upon Mr. Cleveland can readily be imagined. He would smile a sort of sickly smile and curl up on the floor; and the subsequent proceedings of the meeting would interest no more. The gag's the thing, Messrs. Committee-men.

The Albany Journal prints the following paragraph: Here in Albany a friend of Judge Folger, at that

gentleman's request, has visited the Republican element of the city to ask their assistance and moral support, and he could not find a single one who intended to vote for Folger.

If this piece of intelligence be correct the Judge may well exclaim: "There is a divinity, or at least doctor of divinity, that shapes our ends rough."

Captain Charles W. Godard, who has been nominated for Congress against Felix Campbell in the 14th District, now represented by Archibald M. Bliss, is a staunch Republican, who has ever been positive and independent in his views. The district was made Democratic largely through the exertions of Mr. Bliss, who had been a Republican down to 1873, and who was personally very popular. His friends claim that he was defrauded out of a renomination this year, and by means so base as to justify his denunciations of the nominee of his party. They think also that he would be justified in running as an Independent Democrat as clearly as John Kelly was justified in 1870, and they prophesy that such a course would bring the party leaders who have betrayed Bliss to a comelation of his strength in the district. At any rate, his friends say that Campbell will not get their support, and this and other facts make it possible that Captain Godard may redeem this district. Campbell does not enjoy the personal popularity of Bliss and cannot count on the aid of the Republican vote which will tell to the man who will get his own party vote in full. Neither will he get his own party vote in full, while Captain Godard will be supported by every Republican. Bliss carried the district in 1874 by 4,677 majority over Bennett, in 1878 by 4,278 over Lyon, and in 1880 over Tallmadge by 5,416. Captain Godard is a far more popular man than any one of these defeated candidates was, while his opponent, Campbell, is weak in every respect. The Republicans have, therefore, a fine opportunity to gain that district, where Mr. Bliss runs as an independent candidate or not.

PRECEPT.

The party which leads in an honest effort to return to better and purer methods will receive the confidence of our citizens and secure their support.
—(Grover Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance.)

EXAMPLE.

For Alderman, Twenty-third Ward—Harry W. Genet.

The below-stairs people are getting ready to come up for their regular "high jinks" during the political vacation. It seems to be an understood thing that the Republicans should take a vacation in the middle of each Presidential term, and that hostler and stable-boy, coachman and footman, cooks, chambermaids and waiters should embrace that opportunity to have a good time and run the upper part of the house. It has been so in greater or less degree for the past twenty years.

In the year 1874 the kitchen folks got so much elated at their "high jinks" that they hesitated about giving up possession at the end of the vacation. Since then, however, they have been more reasonable in their behavior. Very few of them expect to retain the run of the house after the political vacation is over. They hope to have a good time for a couple of years, and make the most of their chance at wine-cellar and larder; but when "the folks come home" they expect to tumble back to their places as usual. Poor fellows! It's about all the fun they have.

Light on the affairs of the Pine Ridge agency begins to dawn. Private dispatches state that Inspector Pollock, who was sent to examine Dr. McGillicuddy's management some time ago, brought charges against him which rendered his suspension necessary. Secretary Teller, who, it is stated, has a warm personal liking for the agent, was loth to believe these charges and reinstated him. Pollock persisted and McGillicuddy offered to resign, but was forced to remain until his official course was investigated. Inspector Benedict is now unearthing the whole matter. Let an investigation not only of his honesty but of his treatment of the Indians be made, and Red Cloud's charges either proved or confuted. Then let the result, whatever it be, be made public. Indian agents have every possible inducement to rob and injure their helpless charges, but the strongest temptation of all is that nobody either knows or cares what goes on in these isolated reservations. As soon as agents can be made to understand that the public keeps a sharp eye on them and their doings, we may hope for a reasonable degree of justice and honesty from these petty autocrats, but not till then.

PERSONAL.

Chevalier La Fave, the French Consul General at New-York, will sail for Havre to-day on the French steamship Calcutta.

Ex-President Hayes is spending a few days in Cincinnati, looking better and enjoying better health than for some time previously.

Because of the troubles in Egypt, M. Renan has delayed his visit to Sinai and Palestine until February next.

A movement has been started in England for the erection of a statue or some suitable memorial of John Wesley, at Epworth, his birthplace.
For the first time since his prostration on the preceding Tuesday, Mr. A. Bronson Alcott was on Sunday able to speak distinctly. On Monday he was able to read a little.

John Gilbert has returned to the city. He is still suffering from weakness consequent upon his severe sickness during the summer, but hopes soon to be sufficiently recovered to resume acting at Wallack's Theatre.

At the first meeting of the Pusey Memorial Committee at Oxford, recently, it was announced that subscriptions to the amount of £1,000 had been received already, of which £250 came from Canon Liddon.

It is rumored in Atlanta, Ga., that Senator Brown will soon resign his seat. His distressing cough, it is said, returned with the approach of cold weather, and he does not dare spend another winter in Washington.

Senator Logan, accompanied by Mrs. Logan, General Sheridan and several friends, arrived in Chicago on Saturday from his tour in the Southwest. His health had been greatly improved by his travels, he said, but not completely restored, and he is still under medical treatment.

M. Louis Fould has founded in the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres a prize of \$1,000, to be awarded to the author of the best essay upon the history of arts and drawing. To the great collection of the Academy will be open to scholars of all nations, only excepting members of the Institute of France.

Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, the well-known Southern writer, is a woman of rather less average size, with light hair and a fresh, ruddy complexion that makes her look much younger than her years. Too close application to literary work has nearly destroyed her eyesight. She lives in a cozy, comfortable home in the outskirts of Lexington, Va.

In October, 1876, Mr. Gladstone visited the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, at Ford Castle, Berwick, and after felling a tree as a memorial of his visit, promised the forestier, John Ormonde, an axe, as a keepsake. His multifarious duties soon drove the promise from his memory until two weeks ago, on the anniversary of his visit to Ford Castle, when he sent to the old forestier, now bedridden, a fine axe of American manufacture, accompanied by a kindly letter.

They talk of a hale old age among public men in England. Can any one of them surpass this? The Hon. William E. Dodge, born somewhere near the beginning of the century, and for nearly sixty years the most conspicuous figure in the Temperance cause, of whose great National Society he has long been the president, announces the following programme of a day's temperance campaign, which would try the stoniest young campaigner. He will leave New-York Friday noon; speak at Fort Morris at 3; take the locomotive and speak at Dover at 4; take a locomotive again and speak at Broomfield at 5; and, possibly return to town that night. The object is to give his opinion to the local temperance societies as to the wisdom of running a separate Temperance ticket in Morris County this year.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes lives in summer-time in a charming home near the shore of Buzzards Bay. His house is a red-roofed cottage, with generous gables and huge, old-fashioned chimneys. At the door stands like a grim sentinal a rugged old juniper tree, scarred and seamed and banded with

iron rings to prevent it being torn asunder by winter storms. Within and without the house bears the imprint of colonial times, and it is surrounded by a wide expanse of meadow, and a woodland whose only gardener is nature, and which secures the quiet and yields the inspiration desired for a poet's summer home.

If death remains five years more a stranger to certain home in Sandgate, Vt., that rare anniversary, a diamond wedding, will there be celebrated. Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Hard, the oldest married couple in Bennington County, and probably in all Vermont, last week made merry with their friends over the completion of their seventeenth year of wedded bliss. Their ages are now respectively ninety-one and eighty-seven years, but they both look and act as if they were still in the house in which they began housekeeping, and in display with pride two goldies, two snappers, and two spoons which were among their original wedding presents.

GENERAL NOTES.

The latest flower of civilization at the Arkansas Hot Springs is an opera house, which will be opened to the public on November 20. It is substantially built of brick and iron, handsomely furnished and decorated, and contains about 1,000 seats.

In connection with a recent visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh to the Bristol Museum and Gardens, the Duke and Duchess showed his loyal devotion and reminded the bystanders of Sir Walter Raleigh by a close imitation of that noble courtier's historic act of gallantry. A heavy rain had made the streets muddy and as the Duchess was about to step from her carriage upon a nasty pavement the countess pulled off his overcoat and threw it down before her.

A gentleman living in Kansas City was surprised to find in a Manchester (England) paper which he received four or five weeks ago a letter intimating that he had been elected to the office of Mayor of the city. It was addressed to a resident of Staffordshire, to whom he promptly mailed it, and its arrival on the other side solved a mystery which had caused considerable annoyance. The letter had evidently been accidentally jammed under the newspaper wrapper and so happened to be delivered to him on Saturday. The bushes brought an average price of \$30 a hundred.

Recent experiments in Great Britain have shown pretty conclusively that oil on troubled water may be made to serve a more useful purpose than that of a mere figure of speech; and it has served mightily so long and faithfully in that capacity that it is clearly entitled to promotion to a wider field of usefulness. The latest test of its practical value was made at Aberdeen Harbor. A gale from the south-east at the entrance of the harbor was very rough. A large quantity of oil—about seven gallons—was thrown overboard, and the effect was very marked; the waves, or reaching the belts of oil, took much of their force, and the sea was calmed in the form of smooth and comparatively harmless rollers.

Paris has lately found an interesting topic of conversation in the conduct of a man who had the moral courage to decline to fight a duel. He is engaged in business, a circumstance in which no doubt some persons will find a sufficient explanation of his course, and became entangled in a personal quarrel on "Champs. The facts as reported by a correspondent are these: M. Dreyfus, banker, struck M. Meyer, journalist, who had printed something unpleasant about some of M. Dreyfus's relatives. The commercial gentleman, in the course of the squabble, interfered verbally, calling M. Meyer a hard name. Meyer sent two of his friends to demand a reparation. The business man said, "I don't owe M. Meyer any reparation." "Oh! that's the second," then there must be a mistake. We were told that you are the gentleman who called M. Meyer a— "Quite right, and I shouldn't mind calling him so again." "Then we understand that you refuse satisfaction to our friend. Do you understand the gravity of the situation to which you have placed yourself? The man intimates that he did not feel in any danger." "But sir, we shall be compelled to publish you." "I don't mind what the newspapers say." "But sir, you are a member of society." "That troubles me very little. Good morning." "We came away saying 'the seconds in their report,' without saying 'the press.'"

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Greenback candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania has been lost sight of in the warmth of the fight between Weaver and Stewart. It is doubtful if he polls as large a vote as it was predicted he would two months ago. His strength is now estimated at 25,000 votes, which is a very small number, considering that he would have more than double that number.

Mr. George W. Curtis has endorsed the candidacy of Theodore Lyman, the Congressional nominee of the Civil Service Reformers in the IXth Massachusetts District. Mr. Lyman is a Republican, and is making his canvass solely in opposition to the spoils system. It is understood that Mr. Curtis will not support Mr. Lyman, but he has made no nomination of their own. The regular Republican candidate is Congressman Cassin. The result is doubtful.

The Democrats of Iowa and Mississippi agreed upon one thing, and that is the desirability of free trade. In the former State they adopted a platform this year which demands, not a tariff with incidental protection,